REGISTERED No. 1—1870.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,295.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 67 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 35 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

### TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight liner.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S.S. "HIMALAYA," 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander F. Curnow, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on TUESDAY, the 14th September. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The HIMALAYA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 38 First-class Passengers and 10 Second-class.

The HIMALAYA will leave Kurrachee on Saturday the 25th September, 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, and on MONDAY, the 20th idem. with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheon, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

| Sept. 1875. | | Sept. 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves Bombay | 9 | Leaves Colombo | 18 |
| „ Rutnagherry (Calabar Bay)... | 10 | „ Galle | 19 |
| „ Carwar | 11 | „ Negapatam | 22 |
| „ Mangalore | 12 | „ Madras | 24 |
| „ Cannanore | 13 | „ Coconada | 26 |
| „ Tellicherry | 14 | „ Vizagapatam | 27 |
| „ Calicut | 14 | „ Calingapatam | 28 |
| „ Beypore | 14 | „ Gopalpore | 28 |
| „ Cochin | 15 | „ False Point | 29 |
| „ Alleppey | 15 | Arrives CALCUTTA Oct. | 1 |
| „ Tuticorin | 17 | | |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,030 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

| Sept. 1875. | | Sept. 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 8 | Leaves BUSREE | — |
| „ Kurrachee | 12 | „ Mahomerah | 20 |
| „ Muscat | 15 | „ Fao | 20 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 17 | „ Bushire | Oct. 1 |
| „ Linga | 19 | „ Linga | 8 |
| „ Bushire | 23 | „ Bunder Abbas | 8 |
| „ Fao | 23 | „ Jask | 9 |
| „ Mahomerah | 23 | „ Gwader | 11 |
| „ Busreh | Arrive 24 | „ Kurrachee | 15 |
| | | Arrives BOMBAY | 18 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,030 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. MURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE full powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.

| | First Class. | Second Class. |
|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 |
| SUEZ | „ 300 | „ 200 |

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

*VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Including Wines. |
| Suez | 35 | 22 | 6 | |
| Port Said | 35 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 55 | 35 | 14-10 | Without food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | A. Parish | 3763 | 600 | 10th—Southampton. |
| MONGOLIA | A. Coleman | 3833 | 550 | 17th—Suez, &c. |
| KHEDIVE | J. D. Steward. | 3742 | 600 | 24th—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 460 H. P.), Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th September, 1875. Superintendent.

## ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernamed, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

| From GLASGOW, Saturday. | Liverpool, Saturday. | Bombay, Friday, 10th Sept. Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| MACEDONIA | ... | ... |
| TRINACRIA | 4th Aug. | 14th Aug. 6th Oct. |
| EUROPA | 11th Sept. | 18th Sept. 10th Nov. |
| INDIA | 9th Oct. | 16th Oct. 8th Dec. |
| MACEDONIA | 6th Nov. | 13th Nov. 20th Dec. |

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

| Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. | Suez. |
|---|---|
| FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 |
| SECOND CLASS ..... „ 300 | „ 200 |

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Properties, consisting of a Bungalow with Out-houses, Stables, &c., also a large and spacious Godown or Warehouse, now occupied as a Spinning and Weaving Factory.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, the 8th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises in Two Lots.

Lot No. 1.—Comprising

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground with a large Bungalow and Two small Bungalows and other Out-houses, Stables, &c., compound with a fountain therein, situate, lying and being at Cama-copoura, or Foras Roa, leasing to Grand Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,128 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal assessment under No. 89, and bounded as follows, viz.:—on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Shaurjee Oomrighur, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shaurjee, on or towards the north by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property Lot No. 2, herein after mentioned.

The Bungalow with as well the condition of the lessee of Mussud and is now in the occupation of the Nawab of Surat yielding a monthly rental of Rs. 175, free of taxes.

Lot No. 2.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of the same day, viz., the 8th day of September next. All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground in the Fazandari, Chuttarat, or Fogg Warehouse standing thereon, which is now in the occupation of the Noor Mahomed Sulliman as a Spinning and Weaving factory, situate behind the property sold in Lot No. 1, in Cama-copoura of Foras Road, leading to Grant Road, containing by admeasurement 815 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Cursetjee Sookhaje Road, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabjee Shaparjee, on or towards the north by the property comprised in Lot No. 1, and on or towards the south by the property of Burah Hidee Adamjee.

The ground comprised in both the above lots is leasehold and will be sold subject to the existing conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

Terms.—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time the property is knocked down to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured Piece-goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 case turkey red scarfs.
5 „ turkey red chintzes.
5 „ coloured prints.
3 „ white moulls.
2 bale grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1875.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Ready for Sale.*

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

*(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)*

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alteration he service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

Price, per case, Ten Shillings and Sixpence,
At 1s. 9d. per Rupee Rs. 6.
FOR CASH ONLY.
*The Trade supplied at discount.*

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles,
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY

GRAND SPECIAL FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8,

For the Benefit of

Mrs. J. O. PIERCE

AND

Mrs. HARRY LESLIE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST ENTERTAINMENT UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE

OF THE

BYCULLA CLUB.

NOTICE.

Mrs. PIERCE and Mrs. LESLIE have much pleasure in announcing that in addition to the above, their JOINT BENEFIT will be honoured by

THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE

OF THE

OFFICERS

OF THE

AMERICAN FRIGATE TENNESSEE,

FLAG SHIP OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC

SQUADRON.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME,

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL

ATTRACTIONS.

A SOLID

STERLING SILVER GOBLET

WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

NOTICE.—AN AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at RUPEES EIGHTY (80) PER SHARE (or 16 per cent per annum) free of Income Tax will be paid to the SHAREHOLDERS on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the SHAREHOLDERS whose NAMES will have STOOD on the Company's REGISTER on the 10th instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 11th, to SATURDAY, the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

FANCY WOOL SHAWLS.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Drab Ground, with Narrow Dark Drab Stripes, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White, very soft, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Drab and Brown, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, White and Dark Grey, ½ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light and Dark Brown Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White, ¾ inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Light Grey and White Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Black and Grey 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

HYMALAYAN WOOL SHAWL, 2 yds. square, Dark and Grey, 1 inch Stripe, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROYAL STUART," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "VICTORIA," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "ROB ROY," 2 inch Plaid, Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, ROB ROY, ½ inch Plaid.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 25.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 3½ inch Check, Rs. 30.

SHEPHERD'S CHECK, 2 inch Check, Rs. 30.

PLAID SHAWL, "GORDON," Rs. 40.

PLAID SHAWL, "42nd," Rs. 22-8.

PLAID SHAWL, "SUTHERLAND," Rs. 22-8.

ALSO VARIOUS FANCY PLAID SHAWLS, Rs 22-8.

ROMAN STRIPED SHAWLS, a pretty assortment, Rs. 15.

KNITTED WOOL COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 5.

COLOURED STRIPED SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

COLOURED STRIPED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 10-8.

PLAIN COLOURED SILK SHAWLS, Rs. 15.

WOOL CLOUDS.

PLAIN WHITE WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8

RED and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8

BLUE and GREY WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 3-8

PLAIN SCARLET WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4

PLAIN BLACK WOOL CLOUDS, Rs. 4

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND Co.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP existed between P. PESTONJEE JEEWAJEE and Mr. CURSETJEE JEEWAJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of Messrs. PESTONJEE and CURSETJEE, Provision and Wine Merchants, is DISSOLVED from the 12th day of August 1875, by mutual consent.—Dated Bombay, 31st August 1875.

PESTONJEE JEEWAJEE.
CURSETJEE JEEWAJEE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANOCKJEE EDULJEE and PEROZSHAW BUTTONJEE, under the NAME and STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, for carrying on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., was, on the 6th instant, DISSOLVED.—Dated Bombay, 7th Sept. 1875.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

With reference to the above notice, the Undersigned, MANOCKJEE EDULJEE, will henceforth carry on the business of Repairing and Mending Watches, Clocks, &c., on his own account under the STYLE of JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, with the consent of his Widow and Executrix DHUNBAIJEE.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1875.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

THE COMPANY includes the following talented Artistes, being the largest ever visiting India:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis. | Mr. G. B. W. Lewis. |
| Miss Rosa Cooper. | „ W. G. Carey. |
| Madam la Baronne de Serse. | „ Henry Aveling. |
| Miss Nellie A. Hervey. | „ Frank Stuart. |
| „ Tillie Earle. | „ Samuel Phelps. |
| „ Ruth Gray. | „ Chas. H. Newton. |
| „ Agnes Benizon. | „ L. Harding. |
| „ Jessie Gray. | „ Robert C. Cottier. |
| „ Jennie Brown. | „ Harry Burton. |
| „ Rose Vernon. | „ John Edouin. |
| „ Zara Carey. | „ Frank L. Martyn. |
| „ Kate Lloyd. | „ Charles A. Boyd. |
| „ Effie Perriman. | „ Frank Varley. |
| „ Annie Beldon. | „ William B. Henry. |
| „ Flora Hartigan. | „ George Perriman. |
| „ Mary Coker. | „ William Pitt. |
| | Master George Bryer. |
| | „ Chas. G. Henry. |

BYRON'S CELEBRATED BURLESQUE OF IVANHOE,

AND THE SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE OF LADIES AT HOME.

TO CONCLUDE WITH GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4
Stalls ..... „ 3
Gallery and Pit ..... „ 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall Seats may be secured.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LANDED PROPERTY ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1875, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.—By order of the Official Assignee, HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., and with the consent of the Mortgagee, the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

On the above date Mr. HENRY VERRALL FAULCONER will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises, at Five Howrie Road, Poona, all that piece or parcel of Land, with the Messuages, or Dwelling Houses, Buildings and Tenements standing thereon, situate in the City of Poona, in the Deccan, in the District of the Sub-Registrar of the City of Poona, fronting the Vetal Peth, or Five Howrie Road, on the East side of the Road, containing altogether by admeasurement 5,695 square yards or 13½ square feet, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the East partly by a public passage and partly by the house of Jamnabhoy, on the West partly by the said Vetal Peth, or Five Howrie Road, partly by a public passage leading to the said Five Howrie, and partly by property belonging to Gawdayram Bawa, and the late Honourable Jaggonath Sunkersheth, partly by the house of a Mussalman Dawoodbhoy Vullud, partly by a public passage, and partly by the property of Jumalkhan, and on the South partly by the Castable Water Fountain or Hydrant, and partly by a Temple dicated to the God Mahadeo, and partly by the property of Bachoobai, woman, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Tricumjee Vijee and are now vacant.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

H. V. FAULCONER,
Auctioneer & Commission Agent, Poona.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 68 of 1875.

MUNSUKLALL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, Hindoo inhabitant, an Attorney and Proctor of this Honourable Court, carrying on business as Attorney and Proctor in Apollo Street, No. 15, in Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

*vs.*

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUMJEE, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house in Withulwady Street outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant For Sale of Immoveable Property (issued on the 14th day of August last, in the above suit) will be put for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant.

All that piece or parcel of Government GROUND with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situated at New Town, on the East side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement (747) square yards be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the East by the said Baba Dhuboo Street, on the West by the sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Fakir bin Mahomed Saheb Sabeb Sabetaba, and on the South by the house of Memon Aboo, which said piece was formerly and now is occupied by the Defendant's tenants, and registered in the Books of the Collector under No. 1670, and under assessment under No. 37. It was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees One Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-four and Annas One on debt and interest and the sum of Rupees Three Hundred and One and Annas Eight for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees One Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-five and Annas Nine, and further interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th September 1875.

NANA MOROJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. MUNSUKLALL M. MUNSHI,
Attorney for Self.

ENTOMOLOGY.

DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS, 7 ivory handled Knives, &c., with Forceps and Scissors, in Morocco case ..... Rs. 16 0

PINS—Best quality, from KIRBY, BEARD and Co.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Slender, No. 13 | 1½ inches, per ounce ..... | Rs. 4 8 |
| „ 14 | ⅞ „ „ „ | 4 0 |
| „ 17 | ¾ „ „ „ | 5 0 |
| Stronger, Nos. 6 and 8 | ¾ in „ „ „ | 2 8 |

CORK SHEETING, for lining, per dozen sheets ..... 5 0

INSECT BOXES MADE TO ORDER.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have RECEIVED ex s.s. TIMOR, a SMALL SUPPLY of BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by their London Firm; and also a parcel of COOPER (a Mixture of Ale and Stout), bottled by the London Cooper Company.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beer in Cases of 3 doz. qts. | Rs. 5 | 8 | per doz. |
| „ „ „ 6 „ pts. | 2 | 12 | „ |
| Cooper „ „ 3 „ qts. | 5 | 8 | „ |
| „ „ „ 6 „ pts. | 3 | 8 | „ |

TERMS—CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

## SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS...Per thousand Rs. 90 | No. 2, CAVITE BRAND...Per thousand...Rs. 70
No. 2, do. do. ... do. 50 | No. 3, CIGARS..... do. 40
The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE.....Per 1,000 Rs. 13 8 | THOMSON'S .....Per 1,000 Rs. 14 0
DAWSON'S..... „ 14 0 | DINDIGULS..... „ „ 16 0
HAVANNAH in boxes of 250 each... .....Rs. 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.
LEISURE HOUR...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12 | BABINGTON'S ...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0
OFFICE.....Per Box of 100, Re. 1-6

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,
Per Tin, Rs. 1.
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Re. 1-8.
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2-8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

*Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of*

COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England.....Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished...Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth.....Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat..... 2 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable..... 20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to 25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat..... 15 0
Single Breasted ..... 13 0
Black Faramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to 18 0
Do. Single Breasted..... 13 0
Badhan's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers..... 27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers..... 30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, complete.....Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest..... 12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers..... 23 0
White Marcella Vest..... 8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats.....Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge..... 20 to 30 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from..... 20 to 30 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers..... 25 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds..... 35 to 40 0
Tea Gowns, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney..... 30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers..... 30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached..... 8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match.....Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shooting and travelling made from Fancy Angolas.....from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair .....from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair ..... 4 0
Real White American Drill ..... 5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair .....from Rs. 6-8 to 5 0
Brown Holland, per pair ..... 5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat ..... 30 0
Do. Trowsers ..... 23 0
Do. Breeches ..... 23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat ..... 27 0
Trowsers ..... 21 0
Breeches ..... 21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches ..... 27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat ..... 20 0
Do. Trowsers ..... 14 0
Do. Breeches ..... 8 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass ..... 20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat ..... 16 0
Trowsers ..... 8 0
Breeches ..... 8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough ..... 18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerband. 3 to 3 4

*Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement Free on Application.*

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC.

ASQUITH A

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened—quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales, spot quotations being unchanged throughout. "To arrive" G. F. Dhollera good fair clause March-April shipment Cape is quoted by Reuter at 4¾d. per lb., but this is evidently a mistake, and in all probability either means 5¼d., or if the price quoted be correct, only "fair."

This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales, actual imports 4,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegram quotes no change in the price of Cotton, but Gold is ¼ higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 4,000 bales, making 5,000 for the three days against 5,400 beles for the corresponding period last year.

In general produce no alteration is advised. Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes 104. Bar Silver is still 56¾d per oz.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the rates of Discount or Interest. As we remarked yesterday, however, this will in no way affect the general Money Market which is daily becoming easier.

In STERLING EXCHANGE we have again had almost a blank day. The Banks are willing buyers at a decline of 1/32d. from yesterday's level, but there is very little paper offering and with any enquiry at all for remittance a further fall would probably take place. We now quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 9 29/32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 10¼d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 | 1s. 10¼d. | ,, |
| Documents 3 | 1s. 10 3/16d. | ,, |

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business in Bank Bills. The Accountant General has issued a notice that he is a seller of a *limited amount* at ¼ discount, which necessarily depresses rates, the more so as it seems generally believed that the Government idea of a limited amount differs widely from the meaning usually attached to the expression in Mercantile circles. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but unchanged.

In the SHARE MARKET there has been very little doing to-day. Bank of Bombay's are unaltered. Dhurrumsey Spinning are again Rs. 10 lower. Flemings, Great Eastern and Morarjee have all advanced Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON continues quite nominal in value, no transactions for export being reported.

FREIGHTS by steamer are quoted at £2 9 to £2-10, but these rates are almost nominal owing to the limited quantity of cargo going forward.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unchanged, the position being in no way changed from what we reported yesterday.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 200,000 | 100 | all | 5p.ct | Agra Bank ..... | 92½ |
| 23,000 | 1,000 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,490 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | Bank of Bombay New.. | 702½ |
| 8,350 | 1,000 | all | 8 do. | Bank of Madras ..... | 1,170 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 4 do. | Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I. & China | 250 |
| 60,000 | 281¼ | all | Nil. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 210 |
| 60,000 | 200 | all | 9 p.ct | Chartered Bank of India and China ..... | 150 |
| 60,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | National Bank of India.. | 113 |
| 60,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank ..... | 485 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100 | Alexandra Spinning ..... | 1,260 |
| 3,000 | 2,500 | all | 200 | Allianoe Spinning ..... | 2,750 |
| 3,000 | 1,000 | | | Bhawnuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,450 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United ..... | 1,090 |
| 2,400 | 150 | 150 | 10 | Broach Mills ..... | 160 |
| 750 | 100 | | | Colaba Spinning ..... | 75 |
| 2,500 | 4,000 | all | 100 p.a | Dhurumsey Spinning ... | 1,165 |
| 1,500 | 1,250 | all | 100 p.a | Fleming S. W. Co. ..... | 940 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.a | Great Eastern ..... | 1,055 |
| 700 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.a | Hindustan S. W. Co..... | 935 |
| 750 | 1,000 | all | 100 p.a | Jewraj Balloo Mills ..... | 1,060 |
| 500 | ... | all | Nil | Khandesh Spinning ..... | 220 |
| 500 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning ..... | 600 |
| ... | ... | 500 | ... | Madras U. Spinning ..... | 375 |
| 8,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ | Morarjee Goculdas ..... | 1,090 |
| 1,050 | 1,000 | all | 105 p.a | Morarjee Spinning ..... | 1,105 |
| 4,000 | 625 | all | 50 p.a | Oriental ..... | 655 |
| 2,000 | 1,250 | all | | Prince of W. Spinning ... | 630 |
| 110 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 200 p.a | Sconderdas Spinning ... | 930 |
| 800 | 1,000 | 1,250 | 125 p.a | Do. do. 1/4 share.. | 235 |

For shares for the half-year.

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,00 | all | 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,130 |
| 7,500 | 15 | all | ... | Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld | 95 |
| 1,750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 20 p.a. | Mazagon Land ..... | 625 |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15 do. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 215 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 21 8 7 | 0 5 p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 124 |
| — | £20 | 10 3 14 | 6 | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| — | £20 | 6 5 7 | 3 do. | Ditto ..... | 72 |
| — | £20 | 2 13 7 | 1 do. | Ditto ..... | 32 |
| — | £100 | 1,000 | | B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| — | £18 | 19 6 5 | 15 do. | Do. New Shares ..... | 220 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 200 ps | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,301 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 50 ps | Albert Co., Kurrachee... | 700 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 650 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | 200000 | .. | Alfred Mills Co. ..... | 1,105 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 200 p | Apollo Press Co..... | 1,710 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | | Bellary ..... | 725 |
| 158 | 500 | all | 60 ps | Berar Company (New)... | 550 |
| 1,000 | 250 | all | 200 ps | Bhadia Press Co..... | 310 |
| 400 | 250 | all | 6½ p.c. | Broach Cotton Co..... | 90 |
| 400 | 500 | all | 37½ ps | Carwar Co..... | 900 |
| 330 | 100 | all | ... | Coconada Co..... | 75 |
| 500 | 1,580 | all | 175 ps | Colaba Press Co..... | 4,200 |
| 300 | 500 | all | Nil. | Dhollera P. & G. Co..... | 200 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | East India Press Co..... | 1,115 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | Rs. 200 | Fort Press Co..... | 2,100 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15 ps | Framji Cowasji Press Company ..... | 300 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 ps | French Pres Co..... | 375 |
| 1,150 | ... | 1,400 | 100 ps | Imperial Press Co..... | 375 |
| 3,125 | 400 | 300 | 60 ps | Mofussil Press & Ginning Co..... | 412½ |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5,000 | ... | Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld..... | 1,300 |
| 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 ps | Prince of W. Press .... | 700 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 ps | Samoon's Press Co..... | 580 |
| 400 | 750 | 750 | 62 ps | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 375xd. |
| 200 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 930 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.c. | Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co ..... | 600 nl |
| 450 | 1,000 | .. | 125 ps | Volkart's United Press Co. ..... | 990 |

* For share, for the half-year.

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

| | | | Date L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | 93 | 119¼ | ... | Bank of China | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | East India Bank | 1 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1500 | 240 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,860 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½ pct | Bombay Gas Company. | 665 |
| 600 | 1,000 | all | ... | Bombay Saw Mill Co..... | 700 |
| 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 ps. | Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld. .... | 140xd |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p. ct | Malabar Company, Ld .. | 36 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 4 ps | Mechanics' Build'gs Co... | 20 |
| 1,200 | 500 | all | 30 ps | Treacher & Co..... | 375 |
| ... | 250 | all | 40 ps | Visgas Patent Slip ..... | 32 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVAL.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Kashgar (s)..... | Baker..... | Suez, Aug 27. |

## DEPARTURE.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Dido (s)..... | Inchiostri ..... | Trieste, &c. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer India, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Himalaya, to Aden, Jeddah, &c, via Kurrachee.

## DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 25 boxes brandy, Vinay, and Co.

Clara s, 50 casks beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 160 cases window glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 227 boxes window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.

Celts s, 50 boxes tin plates, Ebramjee Futtabhoy.

Timora s, 8 cases cochineal, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 11 bales printing papers; T Dawoodbhoy; 12 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 2 cases Chlorodyne, Punuett and Co.

Theran s, 5 bottles quicksilver, Morarjee Natha.

Mongolia s, 5 bottles quicksilver, Amiroodin Fazulally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s, 3 cases saffron, A Kunkler and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Macedonia s, 60 casks fire clay, Ebramjee Abdool Carim.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 24 cases colours, A C Gumpert; 5 cases dye, Vinay and Co; 4 barrels hock, J Nesbeth.

FROM GENOA.

erna s, 123 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 85 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 125 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 11 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass. Zante s, 166 cwts coir yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 109 bales cotton, Toolseedass Moorarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s, 4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 17 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Khanbhoy; 32 bales hides and skins, Sorabjee Futtaybhoy; 8 bales hides and skins, Sallimahamed Goolam Hoossen; 16 bales hides, Abdool Remon Ahmed; 18 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Futtaybhoy; 6 bales cotton, Richie, Stewart and Co; 9 bundles aniseed Star, Bragjee Vurta; 4 pieces ft teeth, Munneshunker Hurryshunker; 4 packages woollen carpets, Punnett and Co; 4 bales hides, Hajee Surkoo; Hajee Abdoola; 8 bales skins, E Allyhan; 10 bales skins, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 14 bales hides, Osman Hassum; 15 bales hides, Hasom Osman.

Himalaya s, 83 cases mother of pearl shells, 25 cases cowdas, 5 bags dastoured, and, 5 bundles sandalwood, Joosub Luteef.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mirzapore s, 10 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

Mongolia s: 253 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 300 bales cotton, and 66 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 700 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales jute, 45 cases shellac 2 bales gunny, 36 bales hides, 10 bales skins, and 350 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR BOOMA.

Mongolia s, 6 bales hides, P and O Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia, s, 201 bales gunny bags, P and O Co.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Hervey, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 8.

McMahon, Major Bengal R A on sick leave, from Austra'ia.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Hervey, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on leave, to Mhow.

Thacker, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Rennie, Major, Madras 44th Regt, to join, to Kamptee.

Wilkinson, Captain, Madras 44th Regt, to join, to Kamptee.

Davies, Lieut-Col, Bombay 7th Regt N I, to join, to Dwarka.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, September 4, 1875.)

MR T E Ellison, C S, Offg Depy Comr, Damoh, is invested with the powers described in section 36 of Act X of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The privilege leave of absence granted to Lieut-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr, Nimar, by Notification No 2719, dated 4th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Surg-Maj J M Fleming, M D, Civil Surg, transferred to Hoshungabad, reported his arrival and assumed charge of the Civil Surgeonoy of that district, on the 26th ultimo, beforenoon.

Mr Ganpat Rao, appointed to officiate as Extra Asst Comr, Hoshungabad, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th ultimo, beforenoon.

Notification No 2917, dated 18th ultimo, ordering the transfer of Mr Robin Krish Bose, Extra Asst Comr, from Raipur to Mandla, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr George Law, appointed to the P W Dept, Central Provinces, as a Supervisy Overseer, 1st grade, under orders from the Govt of India, and posted to the Eastern Division is allowed two and a half month's leave of absence, without pay, with effect from the 1st Sept 1875.

The following transfer of Accountants is ordered:—

Mr R J Arnold, Accountant, 2nd grade, from the Nagpur Division, to the Chief Engineer, P W Accounts.

Mr G R Duncan, Accountant, 4th Grade, from the Warora Colliery, to the Nagpur Division, vice Mr Arnold.

Mr R H Finch, C S, Asst Comr, received charge of the office of Registrar and Sub-Registrar, Nimar Dist, from Mr Vasudeva Babel Kher, Extra-Asst Comr, on the forenoon the 30th August 1875.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, September 2)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Transfer—Mr M Macauliffe, Asst Comr, Adamwahan, from the Mooltan to the Lahore dist.

Leave—Mr G L Smith, Asst Comr, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for forty-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th Aug 1875.

Leave—Mr T Tyrwhitt, Asst Comr, has obtained one year's furlough on medical certificate, under Section 11 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th May 1875.

Appointments—The following members of the Benzal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt, are appointed Asst Comrs of the 3rd class, and posted to the dist noted opposite each:—

Mr J Wilson, Delhi, Mr G Hughes, Umballa, Mr J F Finlay, Amritsar, Mr P T Howson, Lahore, and Mr D L M Mackay, Gujranwalla Police.

Leave—Capt R T M Lang, Asst Comr, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty-four days, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1875.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Transfer—Mr D H Hunter, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, on being relieved of the actg charge of the Police at Juliundur, was transferred to Amritsar to officiate there as an Asst Dist Superintendent of Police.

Leave—Mr E O H Tronson, Dist Supdt of Police, availed himself of the leave granted him by Punjab Order No 36 of the 23rd July, on the forenoon of the 15th and rejoined on the forenoon of the 31st of that month.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Leave of absence for sixty days, from the 9th Sept next, is granted to Bgdr-Genl C F Keyes, C B, Comdg Punjab Frontier Force, to visit Kashmir.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Lieut-Col J G Medley, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st Circle, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-eight days, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Aug 1875.

Maj W H Mackesy, Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supdg Engr, 1st Circle, vice Lieut Col Medley.

Maj Mackesy received over charge of the Supdg Engr's Office from Lieut-Col Medley on the afternoon of the 18th Aug 1875.

Capt J A Armstrong, R E, Ex Engr, Kohat Division, is appointed to officiate as Asst to the Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Aug 1875.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to Capt J A Armstrong, Ex Engr, "Punjab Gazette" Notification No 248 C, dated 24th June 1875, is hereby cancelled.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 4.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr P V Luke, an Offg Supdt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th August 1875.

Mr C E Pitman, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Sect on 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th June 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr R Berry, Sub-Engr, Meerut Division, is transferred from 3rd to 5th Cavalry, Military Works.

Lieut G T B Spratt, R E, Asst Engr, is transferred from the 8th to the 7th Circle, and posted to the Chukratta Division, Military Works.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 69, dated 5th August, Lieut A J F Reid, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Lucknow Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

With reference to Notification No 61 of 30th June 1875, by the Inspr Genl of Military Works, Lieut S Grant, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 6th August 1875.

With reference to Supdg Engr's Notification No. 17 of 29th July 1875, Sub-Conductor W Higher, Supervisor, 1st grade, Agra Division, Military Works, availed himself of three month's privilege leave on the 11th of August 1875.

With reference to Notifica tion No 67 of 3rd Aug 1875, by the Inspr Genl of Military Works, Lieut J T Rice, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 20th Aug 1875.

Lieut A E Ward, R E, Asst Engr, Chukrata Road Division, returned on the forenoon of the 31st July 1875, from the two month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 1055 of 13th April 1875.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr M Birkbeck, Asst Engr, Chukrata Road Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1875

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieut W G Johnson, R E, Offg Ex Engr, 2nd Peshwar Division, Military Works, with effect on the 1st Sept, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Capt D'A Jackson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, will officiate in the above post during Lieut Nicholson's absence.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt J. Herschel, R E, Depy Supdt, 2nd grade, is granted subsidiary leave, on return from furlough, from the 15th to the 23rd Aug 1875 inclusive.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J Turner is temporarily appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 23rd Nov 1874.

With reference to director's Notifications No. 87 of the 10th and No. 94 of the 22nd May 1875, Col P W Peile, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, resumed charge of the Indus Valley State Railway from Mr M Rayne, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade, on the forenoon of the 23rd Aug 1875.

In Notification No 115 of the 25th June 1875, for January 1875 read December 1874.

Mr G A Dane, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, and Mr E H H Gahan, Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 9th August 1875.

Mr R H Froude, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, on return from leave, is granted subsidiary leave from the 2nd to the 13th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, on leave, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, with effec from the date of his return to India.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 135, dated 13th instant, Mr H Mooller, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the line on the forenoon of the 31st July 1875.

Mr M Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 2 d Grade, is transferred from the office of Engineer-in-Chief to the charge of the Mooltan District, with effect from the date he may be re lieved of his duties in that office.

With reference to the Office Notification No 202, dated 23rd instant, Mr M Rayne was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, on the forenoon of the 23rd instant and received charge of the current duties of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, from Captain A C Bigg-Wither on the same date.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F J B Speng, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Chenab Section, is allowed thirty days' privilge leave with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Aug 1875.

Mr J V Smith, Overseer, 1st grade, Chenab Section, returned to duty from two month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 68, dated 26th June 1875, on the afternoon of 21st Aug 1875.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 132, dated 12th Aug 1875, Mr T Lawson, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of 29th July 1875, and is posted to the Survey Circle.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 131, dated 12th August 1875, dispensing with the service of Mr M J McDonald, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, this subordinate ceased to belong to this Railway from the forenoon of the 9th August 1875.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr D O'Neill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade Fatehabad Division on Neemuch State Railway is granted two months' privilege leave from 1st September 1875, or from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. H C Woods Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, who has been transferred from the Ramgar to Fatehabad Division, Neemuch State Railway.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr William W Shanks, Asst Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard in Hindustani, on the 30th August 1875.

Mr T E Owen, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Nator Sub-Division, assumed charge of No 1 Nator Division, on the forenoon of 18th August.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | | Mails, closes. | | After packet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Sept. 10 | ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 4-30 P.M |
| Kurrachee | ,, 8 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 8 | ... | 11 A.M. | ... | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | ,, 18 | ... | 3 P.M. | ... | No after. |
| China | ,, 20 | ... | 4 P.M. | ... | packet. |
| Mauritius and Reunion | ,, 24 | ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 4 P.M. |
| Zanzibar, &c. | ,, 24 | ... | 3-30 P.M. | ... | 4-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 28th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday morning after 3 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P. M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P. M., and registered, at 3 P. M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P. M., and up to starting time (5 P. M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

| | 5 P.M. | | 5 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Sept. 10 | Friday | Sept. 24 |
| ,, | ,, 17 | | |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is imperional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | | Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pie | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia..... | 9 | 4 | 9 | 0 |

### TO CALCUTTA.

*Touching at the several Coast Stations.*

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar, per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon. Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

### POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

### ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

| 3-30 P.M. | | 3-30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Friday .....Sept. 24 | Friday..... | Nov. 22 |
| Friday .....Oct. 25 | ,, ..... | Dec. 20 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—September 4th, at Akola, West Berar, the wife of G. A. W. Davies, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, of a daughter.

TURNER—September 7th, at 60, Malabar Hill, the wife of Allan F. Turner, Esq., of a daughter.

### EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HOJEL—August 6th, at Kingston, the wife of Dr. A.N. Hojel, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Army, of a son.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLYTH August 30th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of the Rev G. F. Popham Blyth, Chaplain of Nynee Tal, of a daughter.

FINNIS—August 31st, at Murree, the wife of Captain John Finnis, 3rd Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MUNDY—September 1st, at Sunny Bank, Simla, the wife of Rodney Mundy, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—September 1st, at Mysore, Mary Julia, (aged three years) only daughter; and on 2nd September, Edgar Hughes, (aged one year,) youngest son, of Rev. D. George, and Julia Catherine Clarke.

WOLSELEY—August 24th, at Dalhousie, Edith Anna, the beloved child of Captain W. C. Wolseley, 16th Royal Regiment—aged 3 years and 6 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."


# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.


THERE is a popular saying to the effect that one half of the world does not know how the other moiety lives—a remark not inapplicable to the relations existing between the European and Eurasian communities in India. The requisite information on the social life of the latter, however, so far as it obtains at Madras, is gratuitously afforded us by a Black Town Iconoclast of that Presidency who, it appears, has circulated an address to his East Indian fellow-citizens bearing upon the subject. Judging from this production—republished in our issue of the 25th August—the immorality of Eurasian social life in the Benighted City must be of such a nature as to awaken some concern there. We are told that "it has recently become a common thing "that young ladies, having conceived a sudden "mania for morning and evening walks, are permitted by their parents to leave their houses at "the unusual hours of half-past four and five in "the morning for this diverson, or what I should "call flirtation, and return in the evening at seven "and after seven with only young men as their "companions," and these prolonged and mysterious morning constitutionals the Black Town moralist attributes to the eagerness of local parents "to clear the burden of a daughter off "their shoulders." The practice, after all, is only an exaggeration of the tactics of the Belgravian mother who permits her innocent offspring to "muffin" with gilded youth at "Princes," content to remain herself in the cold without the skating rink for the imperative reason that she is not wanted there. However, even a Lady Mantrap would experience a maternal anxiety under a visitation of such pedestrianism as would seem to be the normal condition of Eurasian Society at Madras. Walking exercise in reason is admirable, and has the countenance of the faculty, but walking from gunfire in the morning until well nigh gunfire at night, is doubtless excessive, and commends itself not unnaturally to the attention of this Madras observer of men and manners. "Why?" he indignantly inquires, "should parents "give rise for such criticism, and why blast "the characters of their girls by over-anxiety "to get them married?" Why, indeed! This is a question that it would probably puzzle the parents to answer, though we are aware that Madras Black Town has ever enjoyed an unfortunate reputation for an overdone celerity in its matrimonial transactions. There is, or was a local popular ballad describing a courtship in Eurasian life of which the refrain in the Soprano was—

> "Every day you coming, Sar!
> Sometime treading on my toes,
> Curry and rice you eat um,—Handum squeeze!
> What for you no propose?—"

remonstrances of the fair from which the bass suitor basely excused himself on the plea of poverty—just as it would seem he is doing in fact not song. "From experience, and being an "old Bachelor," says the moralist, "I am aware "that few, nay almost none of the young men of "Town are in a position to look for wives, and "those very few even who are in receipt of pretty "good salaries, are more given up to the pleasures "of the world"—than, we presume, of matrimony, and he advises, that "many of these should be "chased with clubs, and others treated with con-"tempt." The advice might not be unpalatable without Eurasian circles. The Belgravian mother aforesaid would probably have no objection to see it enforced in the instance of detrimentals in Mayfair; and the reader will perceive with regret that there is a certain resemblance between the tone of conversation of the gay young bloods of Black Town and that of the Flaneurs of the London pave. "Indeed," remarks this indignant, and self-sacrificing East Indian moralist, "I have frequently made it my duty to join "some of the young chaps in town who glory in "the appellation of 'Jars,' and have frequently "remarked while passing some houses, or when "a general conversation turns on the people of "such and such a street, each one to speak of the "Miss So and So, as being a downright flirt, a nice "girl to pass the evening with, and the glorious "lark he usually has with her, and each one in his "turn with a resolve of having done better than "his comrade, speak in such a defamatory way of "their 'skits' as they call them, that I am certain if some of them find their way up to H. P. C. "he will give them what an Armenian youth got "last year from T. G. C." The slang of Eurasian fast life in Black Town is peculiar. The origin of "Jars" is a mystery to us. There is a bird called a Nightjar, and there are family jars of which there appears to be good stock in Black Town life; but why young East Indians should be called Jars, and their lady friends "skits," is more than we can tell, though the derivation of the latter may be from skittish as referring to the conduct of the fair. It is evident according to the gentleman who subscribes himself "Retired Jar," that there is nothing but desparation left for the unwedded damsels of Black Town. "Girls are in such abundance "that they think their only chance of getting "married rests in their making themselves "fascinating and forward; but little do they "know that the young chap who woos her "and coos her at that time, only derides her in "company of his friends"—a practice trully reprehensible indeed. The moral is that "parents who are burdened with a number of "girls should make it their first duty to instil "principles into them"—a task that the parents might object to seeing that it is the "Jars" upon whom the onus of amelioration is more evidently thrown. However, this is a common error of great moralists who, like the "Retired Jar," would shift the responsibility of their pranks on the least offending, and, therefore, the least offensive parties. A Black Town parent "burdened with "many girls" would be, in truth, an object of universal compassion if it was a necessity of his situation "to instil principles into them all." for it will be perceived that according to our moralist, these ladies have not only no principles as it is, but they have lost all those they had already. The reforming circular goes on to lay down certain golden rules for the guidance of old people with families which seem weighted with the experience of a "Jar" who should know how to advise in these matters. "Young "men as friends may be permitted to pay their "compliments by a visit once in a fortnight "or three weeks, which won't give the "world an opportunity to comment, or "call your daughters flirts"—an admirable injunction were it only feasible. The most inveterate station gossip and scandal monger could scarcely find a crow to pluck in Black Town households under the circumstances contemplated; but it is to be feared that if this is the kind of principle the unhappy parent is to instil into his burden of girls, he will not thank his reforming friend for it. He may find consolation nevertheless in knowing from the confession of a retired "Jar" that "those presenting them-"selves at your doors every evening, you may "rest certain, come with no good intent, or at "least, these frequent visits and the encourage-"ment held out by the head of the house, will "terminate disastrously to some member of the "family." If is not, then, the instillation of principles that alone can be relied upon to prevent domestic disaster in Black Town life; it is necessary for the parent there to shut the street door sternly and forbiddingly in the faces of his young male friends; otherwise, some member of the family will inevitably suffer. There is, however, a certain safeguard other than that of the door chain though probably not so effectual. "It should therefore be the duty of parents to "at once tax all too frequent visitors of their "intentions, which if honourable and approved "of, may be permitted access to your house, "as the suitors for the hands of your daughters, "while others should be made to understand "that by their too frequent visits they have "been a bar to the fair prospects of your "daughters, and that their presence is no longer "required" This is inculcating the wisdom of the ballad, above quoted, but it throws additional labour on the Black Town parent, and might even procure him a taste of those "clubs" which

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

## DELAY OF POONA FESTIVITIES.

POONA, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

Heavy rains—races postponed.
The Western India Club Ball is postponed.

## THE NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE AT AGRA.

ALLAHABAD, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

A complete Battery of Artillery, two8 quadrons of Cavalry, with camels and elephants loaded, crossed the Rajpootana State Railway bridge at Agra this morning.
Everything proved most satisfactory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## SETTLEMENT OF THE YUNNAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from Shanghai stating that the difficulty arising out of the Yunnan outrage is now reported to be substantially settled, China undertaking to send a special Ambassador to England, and also to punish the guilty parties who were concerned in the murder. An indemnity is to be paid to the late Mr. Margary's family, and the Trade Route between Yunan and Burma is to be opened. The levy of taxes at Pekin is to be regulated.

## SERVIA.

BELGRADE, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Servia has taken measures to prevent bands of troops from crossing the frontier.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ulto. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera | 4⅞d. |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account | 94⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 | 104 |
| Bar Silver | 56⅞ |

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—J. C. Stevenson.

MR. SYED MAHMOOD, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as Sub-Professor of Law at the Muir College during the absence on leave of Pundit Ajodhia Nath.

CALCUTTA is to have four dramatic companies the English, Corinthians, Lewis and Madame Ristori. One company will, report says, bring out twelve beautiful barmaids.

IT it stated that the harbour master who had charge of the ship British Viceroy, which was sunk in a collision on the Hooghli the other day has absconded, and the inference drawn is that the accident might have been avoided.

IT is said that it is probable that there will be no fourth division at the Delhi Camp of Exercise after all. In that case, perhaps, General Chamberlain will be left undisturbed in the Oudh Division, to assist in doing the honours when the Prince of Wales visits Lucknow.

SIR EDWARD S. CREASY, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has undertaken the Chairmanship of the International Law Section, at the forthcoming Social Science Congress, to be held at Brighton; and Lieut.-Col. John Cane, R.E., Chairman of the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons, that of the Repression of Crime Section.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the recess will be anything but a holiday at the War Office. Mr. Hardy will apply himself and the whole strength of his department to the preparation of a complete series of measures, to be presented to Parliament on the opening of the next session, for the organization of the army.

A TELEGRAM from Berlin, dated August 20th, states that the company which had been formed for the purpose of founding a German colony in Shoa, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, has been dissolved. The partners have quarrelled and demand the return of the money they had advanced. The chairman has absconded, and the treasurer is charged with embezzling the money of the company. It is expected that criminal proceedings will be instituted.

A TELEGRAM recently stated that Yakoob Khan was taking Chinese frontier towns, but according to the latest news from Kashgar, it seems that the chance of aggression on the part of the Chinese is exaggerated. Throughout the whole of Kashgar no anxiety whatever is felt about the supposed danger, as far as our limited means of knowing goes. Mr. Shaw in his Yarkand diary makes no allusion to any movements from Kashgar of any sort rave in the interests of trade.

THE report circulated a short time since is said to be true that the Government of India has pledged itself to pay to the Maharajah of Kishengurh the sum of Rs. 20,000 annually, on account of compensation for the loss of revenue arising from the abandonment of transit dues on through traffic along the Rajpootana Railway, a portion of which passes through his territories. But the pledge having been given under the administration of Sir John Lawrence in 1866, before the line was commenced, the present Government has only expressed its intention of redeeming that pledge honourably, now that the line is opened.

THE proposal for the establishment of a Professorship of Chinese at Oxford, which some time ago was defeated by a small majority, will again be brought under the consideration of the University Council this month. It appears that the University authorities are willing to establish a Chinese Professorship during the lifetime of Dr. Legge, the proposed first occupant of the office; but the Committee of Chinese merchants and others, of which Sir Rutherford Alcock is the Chairman, desire to found a permanent chair at the University, and are willing to contribute a considerable portion of the funds necessary for that purpose.

A FEW days ago the *Pioneer* made some allusions to disagreements, as they apparently are, among the members of the Simla Club. The same paper in its Monday's issue contains the following paragraph:—"We are glad to correct the rumour mentioned in our issue of Saturday last with regard to the Commander-in-Chief having interfered in the case of certain officers concerned in the recent frolics at the Simla Club. His Excellency would not interfere unless similar notice were taken by the Civil Government, and neither, we are assured, intend to move in a matter which the members of the Club are entitled to settle among themselves. The storm is not more serious than can be allayed by timely apologies, and so no doubt it will end."

THE American correspondent of the *Times* states that the assignee of Duncan, Sherman and Co.'s estate has issued a statement of their financial condition, showing liabilities amounting to 4,872,128 dols., and assets to 2,112,740 dols. Of the liabilities, 237,975 dols. is due on travellers' credits and 774,387 dols. to foreign correspondents. Of the assets, 646,000 dols. consist of real estate and 56,286 dols. in cash. The same correspondent telegraphs that Messrs. Duncan, Sherman, and Co. offer to pay 33-1-3 per cent. in notes of William Butler Duncan, dated July 27, running four, ten, sixteen, twenty-two, and twenty-eight months, bearing 7 per cent. interest; also to divide among the creditors the balance of the assets, if any, after paying the notes.

THE *St. Petersburg Gazette* and the *Goloss* believe that a final catastrophe in the Ottoman Empire is imminent, though this time it may be conjured away once more. The *Gazette* sees a significant symptom of confusion in the rapid succession of fourteen grand viziers during the present Sultan's reign, while the *Goloss* declares the financial situation of Turkey to be desperate. Both journals point out that the suppression of popular risings in Turkey is always followed by new ones; that reforms produce no effect because the Turks are too deficient in intellect, humanity, and political ability to govern their European provinces; and that, if the great Powers offer advice at Constantinople, it must be of a nature to strongly influence the decisions of the Porte.

THE New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—In consequence of information supplied to the authorities eighty negroes have been arrested in Washington and Jefferson Counties, Georgia, on the charge of being concerned in a conspiracy for a general massacre of the whites. Letters seized at various places are alleged to indicate that there exists a secret military organization of negroes in four counties. The letters contain orders to the coloured militia companies to seize the depots and stores of arms, and to kill every white man. The existence of the plot as represented is not credited in the North, but more credence is given to it in the South, and there is a great deal of dangerous excitement and exasperation in Georgia, where the Governor has called out the white militia.

WE learn from a contemporary that the arbitrators who undertook the settlement of the disputes which threatened last year to break out into an agrarian riot in Dacca, do not appear to have yet arrived at a decision. Since then there have been indications of a probable rising among the ryots of Mymensingh. Backergunge, in spite of its previous reputation, appears also to be an object of suspicion on the part of the Lieutenant Governor. Furreedpore is supposed to be uncontaminated. A curious accompaniment, or, it may be, partial cause, of the prevalent ill-feeling, is the "news" which lately spread like wild fire among the Dacca cultivators, to the effect that the Queen had issued orders prohibiting them from paying more than five annas a beegah for arable land, or more than eight for homestead.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 7th August, were 5,472,—the number in the previous week being 5,465. Two hundred and thirty deaths were registered under the head of cholera; the numbers in each district was as follows:—Umritsur, 77; Kangra, 66; Delhi, 19; Hissar, 17; Goorgaon, 14; Simla, 15; Umballa, 7; Sirsa, 5; Rohtak, 4; Loodhiana, 4; Hoshiarpoor, 3; Kurnal, 1; Lahore, 1. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, the general mortality of the Province shows no tendency to increase. One hundred and forty-two deaths were registered under the head of small pox, against 206 in the previous week. The mortality from this disease continues steadily to decline. In some of the large towns the death-rate is excessive. There were 565 male and 424 female births registered.

THE ex-Gackwar Mulharrao has, we understand, been offered ample funds to enable him to have his threatened petition to Parliament prepared, as well as access to every document in the possession of Government that could assist him in the object. But Mulharrao still refrains from petitioning, because the Government stipulates that a European officer shall be present at his interviews with his attorneys; therefore, we conclude that Mulharrao does not really wish to petition. The man's agents and money having already done incalculable mischief in the country, the *Pioneer* thinks,—and most people will agree with it under the circumstances agree with our contemporary—that with all respect for the liberty even of the criminal subject, the authorities are wise in insisting upon being kept informed of all that he proposes to do with his money hereafter.

ALLUDING to the fireworks contract at Calcutta which has been given to Mr. Brock, the writer of the Week in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* says:—Mr. Brock, after all, is to be entrusted with the manufacture of a portion of the fireworks for the reception of the Prince of Wales; but the order is hampered by the somewhat absurd condition that everything is to be made on the spot. The consequence is that workmen will have to be brought out from England, and, as their passage-money must be paid out of the money devoted to the fireworks, we shall get much less for that money than we should have done, had the fireworks been brought out instead of the men. But it is the wish of the Prince himself that everything should be Indian, and his wish in the matter is, of course, law. He will be, probably, heartily tired of things Indian before he leaves.

ALTHOUGH it would, the *Athenæum* says, undoubtedly detract from the value and grace of the presents which the Prince of Wales will confer upon the leading natives of India and Ceylon if we were to numerate and specify them, yet it can prove of no harm if we mention that we understand that valuable books relating to the East will form a conspicuous part of those presents. We are gratified to learn that while rajahs and native noblemen will receive costly and handsome mementoes of the Prince's visit, poor oriental scholars of celebrity will not be forgotten. Our native subjects will thus perceive that it is our wish to patronize letters as much as rank. A large number of the most recent oriental works, by such well-known writers as Max Muller, Monier Williams, &c., have, we understand, already been purchased, and only await the Prince's autograph, to be ready for presentation.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indu Prakash* has the folly and the impudence to propose that "the Hindoo community in particular should seize the coming opportunity of the advent of the future Emperor of India to our shores to memorialise the Home Government and Her Majesty through our Royal Guest, in favour of the unfortunate Prince who has been deprived of his realm and birth-right by unjust force." The correspondent who writes this jargon refers to Mulharrao, and he further proposes to have "The Mulharrao Defence Fund and Committee." Probably this letter was concocted in the office of the *Indu Prakash*, the only paper in the country in which such rubbish could appear. But the Hindoo community have too much self-respect to commit the fault of lending their support to a man who, if he had been treated as he deserved, would be now a prisoner for life in the Andamans.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, the following notice was sent from the Foreign Office to the various newspapers of Calcutta:—

Neither the English Foreign Office, nor the Government of India, has received any information regarding the alleged Russian occupation of Merve, as reported in Reuter's telegram.
B. E. BAKER, Col., Foreign Office.

"And the Government cannot see the mischief," exclaims the *Friend of India*, "which this fussy and frivolous alarm about the Russians, is producing in the country. Instead of creating a popular impressions upon the subject as the mischievous nonsense which they really are, our Foreign Office is to lend the weight of its authority to give them substance. The Foreign Office, as we have had but too full proof in the last twelve months, is under feeble administration. Whose fault it is, we do not presume to say; but the fact is patent. Anything more silly, or more mischievous, than this official circular, we hardly remember."—But the Government of India is not disposed, ostrich-like, to hide its head in the sand.

"THE Government of India has received, we understand, a despatch from Lord Salisbury on the grievance of the North-West civilians, couched in strong terms. We are completely at a loss to understand what difficulty there is in the case. We do not think it immodest to say that were we in Sir William Muir's place, it would not take us twenty-four hours to settle not merely the principle on which relief should be given, but all that was indispensable in the way of detail. A want of moral earnestness is the true cause of the evasions and delays which mark the Governmental treatment of such matters in every case. It is not that there is any real difficulty in finding a remedy, but that there is not earnestness enough to adopt it. And so the sore is kept running, and the matter bandied from India to Home and from Parliament back again to India, when two or three hours' honest effort on the part of the Finance Minister to look the grievance fairly in the face, and find out a remedy for it, would at once settle it satisfactorily." From these observations, which we find in the *Friend of India*, we may foresee what office under Government the late Assistant Secretary should fill in future.

WE learn from a late meeting at Madras of the Railway Amalgamation Society that the objects the Society has in view are somewhat larger than the title of the society indicates. At the late meeting at Madras the attendance was very large, and the Hon'ble J. G. Coleman took the chair. Mr. Atkins, the Secretary of the Society, first addressed the meeting. He detailed the circumstances under which the Society has been formed, and the reasons which led to the executive committee taking up the question of the poor whites. He said that there was an impression amongst the Railway subordinates, that the officials were opposed to a Society of this sort, but he would assure them from personal conversation with the officials, that they were favourable to the Society, and that Mr. Church, of the Madras Railway, had said that he would be glad if every subordinate of his department belonged to it. Mr. White next addressed the meeting on the subject of co-operation, and said that unless there was co-operation in a movement like the one set on foot by Mr. Atkins for representing the wants of the poor whites and for the establishment of an Indo-European association, they could not expect success. Mr. Organe addressed the meeting on the proposed Indo-European Association, and thought such a large and comprehensive scheme deserved every consideration before it was set on foot. The Chairman being thanked by Mr. Atkins, the meeting dispersed.

THE *Pioneer* suggests quite feelingly in the following extract that State documents are not surreptitiously obtained unless there is a demand for them, and that the wrong persons are punished:—"We cannot think that even a very small minority of the Indian Press seriously intend to defend the surreptitious trade in State documents of which one or two evidences have lately come to light. Yet they have an awkward way of framing their remarks on the subject which an enemy might interpret as approval. The head of any department of Government is surely bound to be an 'inquisitor,' when he finds that that confidence which is the very essence of success in its working is being betrayed. It seems to be forgotten that such an offence concerns more than the narrow circle comprised in a Secretary and his staff. In the latest instance of petty larceny of the kind we have seen commented on, as beyond all question some one within the fold was playing false, the six subordinates through whose hands alone the stolen document could have passed, were suspended during inquiry, and at the end of forty-eight hours, as nothing could be brought home satisfactorily to either, they were reinstated. Next to the public at large, whose interests are betrayed in such proceedings, the people injured are these generally poor and ill-paid victims of temptation. There is a market, or there would be no caterers; and the chief burden of discredit rests, not upon those who supply the demand, but upon those who create it."

IT would appear (says the *Globe*) from recent occurrences in the South Seas that the taste for making "collections" does not prevail only amongst civilised nations, but while we confine our efforts to acquiring postage stamps, coins, and crockery, the natives of the Soloman group have a time-honoured custom of annexing their neighbours' skulls. Not only are they used for decorative purposes, but a highly unfeeling practise obtains amongst these islanders of converting the skull of a vanquished foe into a "flowing bowl." The commander of her Majesty's ship Conflict has taken occasion to impress upon these people that the practice of knocking a man's head off his shoulders merely to gratify such a taste is not exactly praiseworthy, and it having come to his knowledge that a foraging party had recently been out collecting, showing little discrimination in their selection of heads, but taking home any they could catch and run away with, he ordered the chief and his offending tribe to attend at the solemn burial at the mouth of the harbour of the ill-gotten and ghastly spoil, and inflicted a heavy fine upon the chief for granting permission to some men to eat a prisoner and ornament their canoe with his head. This, it is to be hoped, may so far check the evil propensities of the South Sea Islander as to render it unnecessary for pseudo philanthropists to go into hysterics upon the discovery that the poor souls over whose kidnapping woes there has been much weeping are given to manslaughter amongst themselves, and do not hesitate to chop off unoffending heads in order to swell the "bag" when on a collecting excursion. It may naturally be expected that some time must elapse before this ancient custom will be altogether abolished, for the action of the British naval officer in this matter must have greatly shocked the susceptibilities of those who view the collection of death's heads with as much pride as the most confirmed of china maniacs do their cracked wares.

No people are more careful than the Germans to do honour to those who have suffered for their nation. In all parts of the country may be found memorials erected to men who have fallen in battle or otherwise distinguished themselves, and every university records with pride the number of its students who have at any time gone forth to defend the Fatherland. In the last war (says the *Globe*) a large number of students took their places in the ranks, the survivors coming back after the conclusion of peace and quietly resuming their studies. The other day a tablet was placed in the "aula" of the Berlin University containing the names of no fewer than thirty-nine students and lecturers whom that institution had sent into the field and who never returned. The ceremony was performed on the anniversary of the foundation of the university, when an oration is delivered in honour of the founder, Frederick William III. This time Professor Mommsen, the well-known historian, recited the university, was the orator; and in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience he delivered a very animated speech. His praises of Frederick William III. as the protector of his people and a far-seeing ruler, who desired to cultivate freedom, were, to say the least, quite as ardent as history would justify; but no fault could be found with his glowing account of the great part the Berlin University has played in the development of Germany. One of the latest, it has also been one of the most influential universities of that country. Professor Mommsen not inappropriately referred to the Berlin students who had fallen in the struggle with the first Napoleon. These, however, he insisted, fought for Prussia, while the men of 1870 fought for the nation of which Prussia is only one, although the most powerful member. It is quite natural that the Germans should thus cherish the memory of their heroes; but an unhappy element in the matter is that on such occasions they unconsciously foster their hatred of "the hereditary enemy." Neither France nor Germany will ever overcome their present hostile feelings so long as each delights to dwell on the sacrifices made in contending with the other.

THE *Friend of India* makes the following remarks:—"We have a true respect for the personal character of the Indian executive as a whole, but there is not sufficient conscience shown by it in the exercise of its patronage. Why, we ask, is Mr. Phil. Robinson made Professor of English Literature on Rs. 600 a month in the North-West and Reporter on Vernacular Literature on another Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, and brought down to Allahabad upon these allowances, after but two years' service under Government? Every one knows why; and there is a real breach of public trust committed when such appointments are made. To put it on the lowest ground, the Government loses far more in character by such an appointment, than it can ever gain thereby in the way of newspaper support. While this North-West grievance moreover is in full public view, a Mr. Hill is made Professor of Law at Allahabad on Rs. 600 a month, for the all but sinecure duty of lecturing upon law to a class of ten or twelve small boys. Now, Mr. Hill was appointed to the post but eight years ago, while the same Government that finds such difficulty in making these appointments, professes its total inability to pay its own covenanted magistrates more than starvation allowances. Appointments that have been made in the last few months in Assam call for unpleasant remark, but we forbear. Sincerity on the part of Government in its professions on the subject of patronage, is what the public has a right to expect. But we are a long way off from it as yet. Another case occurs to us as we were dropping our pen. Why has Captain Jarrett been made Junior Secretary in the Legislative Department? Does not every one know why? And in the face of such appointments constantly being made, what are we to say to the insincere lamentations of the Government over its inability to fulfil the pledges under which we brought the men of 1861 and 1865 into our service. We believe that Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hill, and Captain Jarrett will forgive us for using their names as we have done. We rejoice sincerely at their good fortune, but the Government is heavily to blame for all three appointments, in view of the grievance we have spoken of." Now, there may be much truth in all this, but how about the gentleman who was appointed by Sir George Campbell to the Bengal Secretariat?

THE *World* says:—The Kenealy-Dickson episode terminated far too abruptly to please those who expected, to use their own phrase, 'something would come of it.' Without expressing the sentiments of anybody but myself, I may hint that it is a pity the public were not allowed the opportunity of reading the cartello which Mr. Ahmed Kenealy sent to Major Dickson. I hear that it was a most scandalous effusion—quite the kind of missive which one would expect from Kenealy & Son. In this precious document the Speaker of the House of Commons (one of the most amiable as he certainly is one of the highest-minded men in the country) was, it is rumoured, referred to by Mr. Kenealy as a 'varlet'—a term altogether too mild to be applied to the impertinent writer of the letter, the Member for Peterborough of Hartlepool in the Legislative Chamber polluted by the presence of his father. I learn, too, that Mr. Kenealy went out of his way to abuse the Prince of Wales (Methuselah might have been insulted with equal reason by this worthy son of an unworthy sire; but it is so easy to throw mud at those above us, and then run round the corner), and to link to his Royal Highness's name that of an offender against something more than society's unwritten laws. The letter in question was delivered at midnight, a few hours after Major Dickson had verbally chastised the ex Queen's Counsel in Parliament. At first the honourable and gallant member for Dover was, I believe, inclined to treat the matter seriously, and consent to a meeting; but it was plain it was impossible for a gentleman to 'go out' with a person of Mr. Ahmed Kenealy's station in society, or rather out of society. This probably was the opinion, deliberately arrived at, of those gentlemen who, I am informed, were consulted in the matter—the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Disraeli, the Speaker, and Major-General Horsford. Doubts were entertained whether or no the impudent letter of challenge was in the handwriting of Kenealy *pere*; it was strongly suspected that that astute person had a finger in its concoction, and I have no doubt he had. Mr. Ahmed Kenealy, it may be remembered, went so far as to threaten Major Dickson with personal chastisement if he refused to fight: but that is a game which requires two to play at, as the young Ahmed would have found had he pursued his investigations. A stout blackthorn which was seen in the Major's hand for several days would doubtless have played a part in that 'personal chastisement' of which Mr. Kenealy spoke, much to the discomfort of that young braggart.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long felt want in the domestic economy of the century, and has therefore taken a firm, and we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of effusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness. The delicacy of fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. RAMJI & Co, Samoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

# BOMBAY.

EXTORTION.—A buggywalla, named Gunnoo Soolian, was fined Rs. 5 yesterday by Mr. W. Webb, for having endeavoured to extort more than his legal fare from Mahadoo Luximon.

THE EUROPEAN ALIMONY CASE.—The case in which Mrs. Massey summoned her husband for not supporting her, was struck out of the list yesterday by the presiding Magistrate, the complainant not being present.

ATTEMPTING TO DEFRAUD.—Pedro Antone having been found guilty before Mr. W. Webb, of having attempted to defraud Manek Janoo of Rs. 15-0 by false pretences, and being an old offender, was sent to jail for four months.

TORTURE.—Suddoo Baploo was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having cruelly illused his bullocks, by using them while in an unfit state, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 3.

COLLISION OFF CARWAR.—We hear that the s.s. Mirzapore, which arrived in Bombay on Monday night, accidentally ran down a buggalow off Carwar. Our informant adds that a boy was killed during the collision, and that the Mirzapore brought the crew of the buggalow, twelve in number, to Bombay.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Two seamen, named respectively Arthur Hodgkins and John Browne, belonging to the ship Selene, were charged with the above offence yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Captain Brebner, the Shipping Master. No. 2, being an old offender, was sent to jail for one month, and the other for two weeks.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Two men, described as Musulman labourers, were fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. W. Webb yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, for having been guilty of disorderly conduct on the previous day.—Two other men answering to the same description were likewise fined Rs. 5 each by the same Magistrate, for having been drunk and disorderly.

COMBINATION AMONG THE BAKERS.—A correspondent informs us that some time ago the principal bakers of Bombay held a meeting at Kalbadavie, at which they resolved that the cost of corn and flour having lately increased considerably that the size of the loaf should be reduced, in order to retain the same profit which they formerly had without increasing the price of the loaf.

PUBRID FISH.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee sentenced Nowroze Rasdan and seven other fish vendors to a fine of Rs. 3 each, they having pleaded guilty to the charge of exposing fish for sale as human food, the same being unfit for food.—Two men pleaded guilty to the same charge, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Fort Police Court, and were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.—Messrs. Edward Bates and Company have continued their correspondence with the Port Trustees on the subject of the supply of water to the shipping, and they have been promised by the Trustees a copy of the Sanitary Commissioner's report; but as there is no spare copy of the report to be had none could be sent. Messrs. Bates then offered their clerk to copy the report, as they are anxious to send a copy to Liverpool by the next mail. The Trustees have declined to allow this to be done without the consent of the Government.

A FEMALE THIEF.—A woman named Bhimee was yesterday brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with having stolen a saree. The prisoner pleaded that she had committed the offence while under the influence of liquor, and stated that the sepoy who arrested her had taken two rupees from her. The Magistrate, taking into consideration her bad character, she having been seven times convicted of similar offences, declined to believe her story and sentenced her to three month's hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE GODREJ STEWART LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Stewart Library was held in the rooms of the library on the 28th ultimo, when there was a large attendance of the members and well-wishers of that institution. The European gentlemen of the station also attended; Mr. Trevor, the Agent, the president and patron of the library, was in the chair. The Secretary, Dr. Shantaram read the report which showed the present critical condition of the institution. There was a balance of about Rs. 800 only at the end of the year. The subscriptions are low; first class subscribers paying only Rs. 6 per annum, and third class members paying the small subscription of Rs. 1½ annually. There are about 40 members; and yet it is a marvel that the library gets as many as 15 newspapers and periodicals. The report was cordially adopted. At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Acworth, and Mr. Prescott kindly subscribed Rs. 25 each as donation. Several resolutions were passed and the whole meeting passed off most satisfactorily.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—According to the regulations of the University, the Matriculation Examination takes place in the first week of the first term in Arts, which commences for this year on Monday, the 15th November. This happens to be precisely the week of the Prince of Wales' visit, and it is therefore, we understand, in contemplation to postpone the Matriculation Examination to the week of Monday, the 22nd November. As the date of the Matriculation Examination is fixed, as we have stated, by the Statutes of the University, the concurrence of the Senate will be required to the postponement, should a change of date be considered advisable by the Syndicate.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

NEW RULES FOR THE HIGH SCHOOLS IN SIND.—New rules have been issued to regulate the distribution of scholarships, exhibitions, and free-studentships in the High Schools of Sind. The time has probably come for a comprehensive revision of the rules in force in the other divisions of the Presidency. The scheme, for instance, for the distribution of scholarships and exhibitions in the Central Division, and the rules under which they are tenable, were drawn up, as long ago as the year 1863, by Mr. Kirkham, whose scheme was adopted in its entirety by Mr. Coke, the then Educational Inspector. Though parts of the original plan have fallen into desuetude, particularly as regards exhibitions from Zilla Schools to be held in High Schools, the regulations as a whole have never been superseded; and it can hardly be but that benefit would result after the lapse of so many years from a comprehensive revision and adaptation of the rules to the altered condition of things. Readers of an antiquarian turn of mind will find the original "experimental scheme" in the *Elphinstone School Paper* for August 1863 and March 1864.—*Id.*

A SCHOLARSHIP IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DR. SINCLAIR.—The native members of the Berar Educational Department have determined to collect the sum of Rs. 2,000 to endow a scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Sinclair. It is gratifying to observe that the subordinate officers of the department retain so grateful a remembrance of Dr. Sinclair's kindness to them.—*Id.*

A TRANSLATION OF THE "GITA GOVINDA" OF JAYADEVA.—Mr. Edwin Arnold, formerly Principal of Poona College, has in the press a material translation of the "Gita Govinda" of Jayadeva. This is not Mr. Arnold's first essay in this field. When in Poona he published a translation in verse of the Hitopadesha, which obtained at the time a certain *succes d'estime*, though the work is long since, we believe, out of print.—*Id.*

## HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RASHID BIN ABDOOD AZIE RAZAC V. NOWROJEE BEJONJEE FUCKEERA.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who appeared in person, said he had paid the money. Plaintiff, however, denied having received any. The suit was brought on a bill dated 16th May 1875, drawn in Bombay, directed to the defendant, who endorsed it, but had not paid the amount. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,293, with Rs. 300 costs, and interest on the judgment until payment at 6 per cent. Mr. Hart gave up the interest until judgment.

TULLOKCHUND HOOKUMCHUND V. JUGJEEVUN HEMJEE.

Both the parties appeared in person. The defendant applied for a postponement for two weeks, to which the plaintiff consented. The case was accordingly adjourned.

THE NARRIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY V. ANANGHIR VISRAM.

By an order of the judge in chambers, and by consent of both parties, the case has been transferred to the long cause list.

NATHOO VUSSONJEE V. CURSON ROWJEE.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. N. N. Kotharee, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person and applied for a fortnight's postponement, which was refused. The suit was brought on an adjusted and signed account. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,666, with interest at 9 per cent from 1st July until date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

SUCCARAM RAMJEE V. BULDEO POORUNMULL.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 5,812 on common law counts. The defendant became liable for a great portion of the debt, on behalf of his uncle. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,812, with costs and interest at 9 per cent.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Marriott:—

DYALL POONJA VS. NURSOO DHURMAJEE.

Mr. Perozshah Mehta appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a fortnight's postponement. There was no opposition and the application was granted.

THE LONDON, B. & M. BANK VS VASSA HEERJEE & ANOTHER.

Mr Telang appeared for the first defendant and moved to have the suit postponed for a fortnight. Mr Starling for the plaintiffs consented, but asked that the defendants should file their written statement in a week. His Lordship ordered that the suit should be postponed for three weeks, and that the defendants should file their written statement on or before Saturday week.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AND ANOTHER VS NAVIBAI.

The plaintiff appeared in person and Mr. Lang appeared for the defendant, and by consent the following order was passed. That the matter should be referred to the Commissioner to take the accounts between the parties, and to tax such balance of costs annexed to the plaint as have not been already taxed between attorney and client, and also to tax all such balance of costs in respect of which no settlement had previously to the suit been already come to. Provided that in case the papers relating to any such balance which the defendant requires to have taxed have been returned by the plaintiff to the defendant, then the defendant to produce such papers before the Commissioner.

JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY V FURDONJEE FRAMJEE DONDEE.

Mr Perozshah Mehta for the plaintiff moved to have the suit postponed till the 21st instant. His Lordship granted the application, and ordered that notice of the postponement should be given to the defendant.

FAZULBHOY HEETOOLA AND OTHERS V CHANDABHOY MOOLA MOORADIN.

One of the plaintiffs appeared in person and asked to have the suit postponed till the 7th of December. The defendant did not appear and the application was granted.

THE LONDON, B AND M BANK V MOGUL MAHOMED ALLY HAJEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,400, with interest at five per cent. from the 24th of October. The defendant having filed his schedule and admitted the claim, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff with stay of execution until further order.

## A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

DUGGAN VS. DUGGAN.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the suit of Charlotte Mary Duggan *vs.* Alfred Duggan, for divorce, came on for hearing, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Fletcher, appeared for the petitioner, and the respondent appeared in person. The following is the petition:—

1. That your petitioner (then Charlotte Mary Duggan) was on the 23rd day of December 1869 lawfully married to Alfred Duggan at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.
2. That from the time of her said marriage your petitioner lived and cohabited (save as hereinafter mentioned) with her said husband at Mazagon aforesaid until the month of April 1873 or thereabouts, when the said Alfred Duggan left your petitioner as hereinafter more particularly stated. And that your petitioner and her husband had issue of their said marriage two children, of whom only one son survives, aged three years or thereabouts.
3. That on or about the 7th day of October 1872, one Catherine Goulden, the wife Thomas Goulden, came into the service of your petitioner as nurse, and between that date and April 1873 the said Alfred Duggan on various occasions committed adultery with the said Catherine Goulden.
4. That since the time when the said Catherine Goulden first came into your petitioner's employment the said Alfred Duggan from time to time treated your petitioner while residing with him with harshness and cruelty, striking her violently on her face and head with his hands or a brush or other similar implement, and kicking her and using such violence as frightened her so that she is afraid to live with him. And since such time as aforesaid the said Alfred Duggan refused to cohabit with, or to treat your petitioner as his lawful wife.
5. That about the month of April 1873, the said Alfred Duggan stated that he was going to Bombay to seek employment, and he then told your petitioner to find some place to live in, and she accordingly resided at the Roman Catholic Convent at Mazagon for about two months after which she went to the house of her mother-in-law, during which time the said Alfred Duggan was living there also, and during such time the said Alfred Duggan refused to cohabit with your petitioner or to pay her any money for her expenses. And your petitioner was in great want, and was in proper accommodation, but was obliged to sleep in a godown, while the said Alfred Duggan slept in a room in the said house. That in consequence of such treatment your petitioner was obliged to leave the house in November 1873.
6. That in consequence of the said Alfred Duggan refusing to cohabit together to maintain your petitioner was compelled so to do by legal proceedings taken against him in the Police Court, your petitioner was in very distressed circumstances and had much difficulty in getting sufficient food for her bodily sustenance.
7. That in the early part of the year 1874 the said Alfred Duggan having obtained employment in the G I P Railway Company, went to Bhoosawul in the Central Provinces, whither the said Catherine Goulden followed him shortly afterwards, and they have since then and still are cohabiting together as man and wife. That the said Catherine Goulden has one child as I am informed and believe by the said Alfred Dugg an.
8. That your petitioner has no property whatever save and except the articles mentioned in the schedule hereby annexed, and she therefore prays that she may have liberty to sue *in forma pauperis*, and she further prays that this honourable court will decree a dissolution of the said marriage and will order the respondent to pay the costs of this suit.
9. That your petitioner has no property whatever save and except the articles mentioned in the schedule hereby annexed, and she therefore prays that she may have liberty to sue *in forma pauperis*, and she further prays that this honourable court will decree a dissolution of the said marriage and will order the respondent to pay the costs of this suit.

The respondent admitted the charge of adultery, but denied the charges of cruelty and desertion.

Mr. Jardine said he thought he would be entitled to a decree for a dissolution of marriage on the grounds of adultery and cruelty alone, and he would not press the charge of desertion.

The petitioner was then called and said—I was married to the respondent on the 23rd of December 1869. We lived happily together for about one month of October 1872. In that month Catherine Goulden came to live with us, as nurse to our child. After that the respondent's treatment of me was less kind than before. About December or January, after Mrs. Goulden came, he struck me with a brush violently on my face and squeezed my hand. He hurt my hand. He squeezed my hand for about an hour. I was then in my room crying, about the same time, he slapped me and pushed me and told me to go and take care of the child. Peter Jeffries and Mrs. Goulden were both then present. It was Mrs. Goulden's duty to have attended to the child. When I went to do so she stayed beside my husband talking to him. On another occasion Peter Jeffries was present the respondent chased me from room to room and caught me and brought me to his arm chair and made me stand there while he spoke harshly to me. He held me by the arm. It hurt me. I remember going out for a walk with my husband and Mrs. Goulden. This was in the beginning of 1873. Mrs. Goulden saw a relation of hers playing billiards at the Canute Hotel at Mazagon, and called him out and was speaking to him. I and Mr. Duggan went into a narrow lane and waited for her. Mr. Duggan was afraid of her relative insulting her and wanted me to go and stand by her. Because I refused to go he threw stones at me and abused me. I avoided them. He abused me loudly. There were only natives present. One night in July or August 1873 he awoke me in the middle of the night and asked me if I gave some of his letters to his sister, Mrs. Woodham. I had given some of my husband's letters to Mrs. Woodham, which letters were from Mrs. Goulden. I said I had. He abused me and struck me and kicked me round the room. He struck me many times on the face and head. He kicked me round the room once. He called me a brute and a beat. I left my husband in April 1873. He told me he was going up-country and I asked him to take me and he said he could not. I asked him if his mother would not have me and he said no. His mother and sister were living in the Powder

tletoe which sank immediately. The captain of the Mistletoe was killed and the mate and one lady drowned. The Alberta lost bowsprit and received other damage.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 18-9, P. M.

"The Alberta, with Her Majesty on board, on passing from Cowes, sunk yacht Mistletoe off Stokes Bay Pier. One man badly hurt. Above information received from a pilot boat cruising off the spot. A good deal of wreckage floating."

We have also received the following account of the disaster through Reuter's Agency:—

"PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 18.

"Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, and attended by their respective suites, crossed over from Osborne this afternoon in the Royal yatch Alberta, Captain his Serene Highness Prince Leiningen, and landed at the Royal Clarence yard, being received by the Naval and Military authorities. The Royal yacht Elphin, Staff-Commander Balliston, previously arrived with the Royal retinue and equipage. The Royal party left by special train directly for Scotland. There was a delay in the departure owing to a very sad accident, which occurred between Stokes Bay and the Motherbank. The Alberta came into collision with the schooner yacht Mistletoe, which immediately sank, and a lady and two of the crew were drowned, one killed, and one injured. None of the Royal party were hurt. The remainder were saved by the Alberta. The Victoria and Albert was in company when the accident occurred, and sent away her lifeboats and barges to render assistance. The sad occurrence was most deeply felt by Her Majesty. The Alberta has received considerable damage."

PORTSMOUTH, August 19.

An inquest on the body of Thomas Stokes, the master of the Mistletoe, was opened this afternoon before the county coroner, Mr. E. J. Harvey, at the India Arms, Gosport, and, by adjournment, at the Police-court. Mr. Charles Mumby, merchant, was chosen foreman, and among those present to hear the evidence were Prince Leiningen, Staff-Commander Welch, Commanders Fullerton, Balliston, and Sullivan, Dr. M'Ewen, Chief Engineer Sleeman, Lieutenant Britten, Mr. Harding, the Assistant Queen's Harbour Master, &c.

The following evidence was called:—

John Stokes, an able seaman of the Mistletoe, said the schooner belonged to Mr. Heywood. He (witness) was a native of Poole. The Mistletoe was lately at Ryde for pleasuring, but not for racing. Mr. Heywood lodged in the Isle of Wight with his wife and family. He was on board yesterday with two young ladies named Peel his wife's sisters. At about half-past 5 the vessel was sailing into Portsmouth from Nomas Fort. The master was Captain Thomas Stokes, and he was steering at the time. He saw the Alberta coming up the Solent from Osborne. One vessel was crossing the other. They were not ahead of the Royal yacht. The Alberta was coming across their beam about two miles distant when he first sighted her. They came close together off the pier in Stokes Bay. They were on the starboard tack at the time, the Alberta being right on their beam. He could not tell what occurred beyond the fact that the Royal yacht ran into them and they tried to save their lives. The captain put his helm aport a few minutes before the collision. This brought them right across the bow of the Royal yacht. If the Mistletoe had not ported her helm she would have been taken amidships. The Alberta was on the starboard bow when they ported the helm. He could not tell what course they were upon at the time, as he did not see the compass. They were steering for Ryde and crossing the Channel, the Alberta coming in a slanting direction towards them. They were on a wind. They had received no orders as to approaching the yacht. They were wanting to get as close as possible to see Her Majesty. The owner gave an order to that effect. He understood such was the command, but no such order was given to the vessel. He did not hear of such an order. One of the seamen told him that there had been an order to that effect. They were going to dip the flag to Her Majesty as they passed her. They got as near as they could for that purpose. The deceased was his father's brother, and he had seen his body, which he identified. He was about 73 or 74 years of age. He lived at Poole, and had been three seasons master of the Mistletoe. There were a great many officers on the bows of the Alberta at the time on the look-out. No other yachts were observed near the Alberta. The Mistletoe was stove in an cut in two entirely. It immediately filled with water and sank in three minutes. Witness saw the other men climbing up the Alberta's bows, and he did the same. When he got on board he saw Captain Stokes on board the Mistletoe, and he and two others tried to save him. He was holding up his hands towards the Alberta. They got hold of his hands and the sleeve of his coat, and while they had hold of him the foremast rigging fell across the Alberta's bows when the latter backed astern, and carried them away from the deceased, himself going over his head, and he went down to the bottom with the gear. When he came to the surface he clambered into the Mistletoe's cutter, which was close by. The owner, when the yacht was struck, was with the ladies aft on deck. He could not see who rescued the ladies. They were bewildered at the time. He did not see anything touch the deceased. Witness next saw the master on board the Royal yacht, and he appeared to be dead. When he came to the surface he saw the owner hanging on to a rope from the Alberta. One of the ladies was on board when he got on board the second time. He saw no attempts at rescue from the Alberta. He did not see the captain leave the wheel, but two minutes after he saw him forward, and he must have run forward.

By the Foreman.—As an able seaman he could not say that the cause of the collision was the deceased's porting the helm. The Alberta was going at the rate of 14 miles an hour, and the Mistletoe had not time to get out of the way.

By the Coroner.—Part of the gear struck him on the head, and he knew little of what happend. The Alberta was on the starboard side. The wind was shy, and they had to go on the port tack in order to fetch Ryde on the starboard tack.

Samuel Stokes, another seaman on board the Mistletoe, said he was the brother of the last witness, and the deceased was his uncle. About half-past 5 they were coming in at the east end of the island, and went on the port tack to Stoke's Bay and then hove about. They saw the Alberta when she was about 50 yards off, she looked to be coming right into them. He did not known whether she saw them or not. He was not aware whether the Mistletoe altered her course. They were struck just abaft the fore-rigging. The master was steering at the time, and he did not see him again until he was floating on the water. He saw the gear of the Mistletoe give way, and it struck him across the head as he and others, including some of the Alberta's crew, were assisting to rescue the young lady who was drowned. While they were seeking the young lady the Alberta went astern, and the lady was drawn under water by the gear in which she was entangled. He did not see an naval officer in uniform go down with the lady. The mate was also carried down with the rigging. The gear was hanging on the bows of the Alberta, and fell off when she went astern The crew of the Royal yacht assisted to rescue them, but he did not see any of them in the water. Boats were lowered and rowed round, and the captain, the owner, and one of the crew were picked up. He helped to get the deceased on board. There was, he thought, a little life in him. They had saved one of the ladies when the other was dragged below.

In reply to the Foreman witness said he was so much alarmed on the approach of the Alberta that he did not notice that the course had been altered.

Replying to a question put by a juryman, the witness said there was not time for the Alberta to have altered her course after he saw her. He never heard that any order to get as near the Queen as possible had been given, but he thought he did get as close as they could. William Rowthorn was writing a letter at the time. He said to him "Come up here," as the Alberta struck them. Unless they strake a vessel in luffing up to the wind it would not stop her course. Being down below he could not tell whether the Mistletoe had luffed up he did not notice any one on the watch in the bows of the Royal yacht as he had no time to notice anything just then.

William Rowthorn said he had been boatswain on the Mistletoe for three years; the owner lived at Manchester. They had been round the Nab, and came in on a wind. The wind being about west they fetched in on the port tack in Stoke's Bay as far as they thought they would be able to fetch Ryde on the opposite tack. They went further than they would to the west had it not been a lee side. When they tacked ship he went below to write a letter. Some of them said, "The Queen's yacht coming," and he remarked that he had seen her hundreds of times and did not want to see her. They had on the two Misses Peel, his sisters-in-law, and no one else but the ship's company. While he was writing the letter, Samuel Stokes said, "Come up, the yacht will be on to us." He thought he was joking and he did not come up. He thought the Alberta would have crossed their bows. He never went up until the steamer was some feet into them. Within a few minutes after Stokes had spoken he felt the shock of the collision and clambered up the bows of the Alberta. He went forward as far as the bowsprit and caught hold of the master by his left hand, and while he was holding him the Alberta backed and dragged the mainmast and all the rigging across her bowsprit, and some portion of it struck the captain. He went under the water, and he immediately came up and floated on his back, Troth was coming from his mouth. The body was not long under the water. He never moved; the owner was on the stem hanging to a rope attached to the Alberta and was afterwards picked up by a boat. It also picked up the deceased. The officers and crew of the Royal yacht rendered all the assistance they could. There was the bluejackets and an officer overboard rescuing the suffers. He saw that the officer, who was either a lieutenant or commander got entangled with the rigging and was placed in great jeopardy, and was only relieved with difficulty. He never saw the mate at all, and he never heard any of the crew say they had seen him. He was found missing afterwards; he was certain the Mistletoe never luffed at all. He never heard of any order to get near the Queen, and he did not believe it. There was not a more careful man than Captain Stokes, and an experienced man like him was not likely to get under the steamer's bows. If the helm had been ported, it could not have been ported long enough for the ship to feel the effect as she never was close upon the wind and did not shake her sails. The collision was instantaneous. He stood on the poop, and the steamer cut right into their mainchains from the fore-rigging. He ran under the main boom and got into the Alberta's bows. He then saw Rowthorn entangled in the gear, and the captain, who had been struck across the nose, floating in the water. After describing the rescue of some of the survivors, witness said he was the only one who saw the mate. He had been having his tea below and was coming up the forecastle. The water was above his head. The wreck closed in upon him and he saw nothing more of him.

John Toop, also a sailor, gave similar evidence. He denied that any order was given to get close, in order to see the Queen. He had orders to dip the flag as the Royal yacht passed. He received the order when the yacht was half a mile distant. His attention was next called to the yacht by Brown, who sang out, "She will be into us." He went starboard when she was about five yards from them, and before he could do anything he was knocked flat on the deck. He never heard a word said about altering her helm and he never saw it done. If it were done, the schooner did not shake her canvas. When he was knocked down the gear of the main boom fell on his legs and injured them. He got on board the Alberta. Witness identified Commander Fullerton, who was present at the inquest, as the officer who got entangled in the gear while assisting to rescue the survivors.

This concluded the evidence of the survivors of the Mistletoe, with the exception of a nautical witness named Brown and the owner, and the inquest stands adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow, in order that they may be called.

Since writing the above I learn that the body of Miss Peel has been discovered. The diver in groping about the jaws of the gaff felt some hair, and on cutting open the mainsail the body was discovered lying with the head close to the mast.

## THE C.E.'S AND THE SAHARA.

THE more observant of country readers will have noticed often, and especially this week, that whenever any particularly magnificent, or rather astounding, announcement is made—such as a proposal to bore a hole through the earth or to swing the moon round in time to get a shower for the early turnips—the proposer of said scheme always signs himself C.E. That symbol is the badge of, perha ps, the most remarkable class of men on the face of the earth. Their progress, like that of the Prussians, has been gradual, yet ceaseless, and has been too little attended to by their neighbours. From small beginnings they have so grown that nothing is too big for them to handle. We may premise that they are a most respectable class of men. They generally sport white vests, with adequate coat and continuations, and have an aristocratic look about them. At the same time, it is aristocracy tempered with science. They bear themselves with a certain conscious dignity, as becomes men who have taken more liberties with the planet than their neighbours dare to do. In fact, a noble pride, made nobler by humility, is the chief ethical characteristic of the Civil Engineer. He has a right to be proud. Look at what he has done—what railways he has executed; what harbours he has built; what canals he has dug out; what big ships he has launched broadside foremost, in defiance of all the old women and common sense of the community. It is not to be wondered at that he is regarded as a kind of divinity by the humbler fry who wait upon him, eager to assist at the hatching of his ideas. Go into any hotel in London where the C. E's most do congregate, and you will see there not only the nobility of the Theodolite, but you will meet with Railway and Harbour, and Wet Dock and Dry Dock officials, Chairmen and Lawyers, and Secretaries, all arrayed like their superiors in white vests, and all looking as like the House of Lords as possible. They are there in connection with some scheme for scarring the face of mother earth, and they feel the importance of their vocation. It has been remarked by severe observers that, after having diligently and persistently asserted the thing which is not before a Parliamentary Committee during the day, they betray no dislike to sparkling liquids after dinner. Some people assert that this is to keep their conscience easy. We have arrived at a different and more charitable conclusion. They consume that kind of fluid solely for the purpose of keeping up their ideas, and sustaining themselves in the conviction that the planet is a small affair after all, and that they can cut and carve on it as they please.

For undoubtedly—and this accounts for the champagne—the most remarkable fact in connection with the Civil Engineer is the size of his ideas; and big ideas can't be kept alive on cold water. Nothing too comprehensive for him to comprehend, or too difficult for him to undertake to execute. We here in Edinburgh have had experience of the grandeur of his conceptions, especially when these conceptions get mixed up with the confused notions of Bailies and people of that sort. To empty St Mary's Loch on Auld Reekie was not bad in its way, but, after all, is as nothing in comparison with what your C. E. can conceive in moments of inspiration—and never was his genius in a higher state of tension than it is at present. M. Lesseps' Suez Canal lies like a ton of pork chops on the English C.E.'s conscience, stimulating in him the determination to achieve something big or die. There are France and England, only separated by a small ditch some 26 miles wide—why not bore under the obstruction and have done with it? There are Paris and Pekin—why not drive a railway at once between the two? It only requires capital, and there is nothing your C. E. has more contempt for than capital—that is, the capital of other people. Then there is London, that Babylon of Babylons in the south, crying out for pure water, and unable to get it; while, beautifully placed in Ross-shire in the extreme north, is Loch Maree, full to the brim of Adam's wine of the best quality, and totally uncontaminated with sewage since the days when Eve bathed little Abel in it. Why not pipe your way by help of the Mackays and Monroes from Loch Maree to the banks of the Thames? This last conception is, we confess, our own. As proceeds, we claim a fair percentage on the outlay—the profits we wouldn't care to interfere with. Then what may not be expected from this North Pole Expedition, now pretty well advanced on its hopeful course. There must be something at the North Pole deserving the C. E.'s attention. It is impossible that the whole of Europe can have been speculating, and chattering, and speechifying, and printing, and planning, and cruising about it, and that there should be no North Pole after all. It had been better for Captain Nares to have stayed at home than to come back and disappoint our Civil Engineers. There is not a doubt of it, a North Pole International Terminus and Junction is on the carpet, if only Captain Nares can find out where the North Pole is. And so soon as the news is iceberged to headquarters that the Pole has been got at, measures will be taken by the C.E.'s to commence an underground communication from King's Cross.

Well, the Loch Maree scheme and the North Pole underground tunnel are something. So it will seem to our readers in distant parts who have never had the privilege of communicating with the C.E. in his chosen resorts. And yet they are small potatoes compared with the gigantic undertaking which is now engaging the close attention of the profession, for which the support of the Lord Mayor of London has already been secured, and for which the patronage of Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, is to be formally solicited to-day. It is impossible in these days of School Boards and compulsory education that any individual in the community, no matter how short in stature or how young in years, should be ignorant of the existence of that immense continent called Africa, consisting, as all of the scenes he has visited in his Continental ramblings with as much zest as a traveller whose growth would be more in consonance with the feeling of enjoyment.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE TAILOR.—A tailor grown tired of the shop board, where he had long been hatching fanatical innovations, took a bold spring from his seat to the pulpit, and soon acquired great popularity, *carbosis sirophis*, by loquacious canting. Elated with the success of his harangues—among the *swinish multitude*, he took it into his head to attempt the conversion of the Dean of St. Patrick to the *true faith*. Swift, who was very easy of access, being one morning in his study, saw through a glass door, which opened into the ante-chamber, his footman conducting the tailor, who had a great Bible under his arm, and who, on being admitted, thus announced his purpose:—"I am come, by the order of Heaven, to open your eyes, to enlighten your darkness, and to teach you the proper application of talents which you have so long abused."—"Indeed, my good friend," replied the Dean who knew the tailor, "I am inclined to believe you are commissioned by Heaven, as you come so critically to relieve the perplexed state of my mind at this very instant." The tailor already exulted in the certainty of success. "You are well acquainted, no doubt," continued Swift, "with that passage in the tenth chapter of the Revelation of St. John, where he describes a mighty angel coming down from heaven with a rainbow on his head, a book open in his hand, and setting his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot upon the earth." I am quite at a loss how to calculate the extent of such a stride; but I known it immediately lies in the line of your trade to tell me how many yards of cloth would make a pair of breeches for that angel!"—The tailor's confusion could only be equalled by the precipitancy of his retreat.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPH DYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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## RUSSIA.

*(From the Correspondent of the "Standard.")*

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1.

THE Hissar scientific expedition has returned to Taschkand after an excursion of two months, during which all the towns of any importance in the mountainous region have been visited. All the members of the expedition, except one, are suffering from fevers and rheumatism, and it appears that the quinine ran short. The news from Khiva appears to be satisfactory to all parties. The Khan has sent another letter to the Governor-General of Turkestan, couched in the usual style of compliment and Oriental hyperbole. The sum of it all is that the Turkomans pay their taxes, and have ceased pillaging, for which the Khan has to thank the Russian troops. The news in the official military organ, from the Oxus, is more interesting, and, as it contains some indication of future Russian projects in the parts lying around Merv, I will translate it in full.

"The pacification of the Turkomans of the interior of the Khanat of K hiva does not suffice for the definite establishment of tranquillity in the oasis of Khiva. The southern frontier continues subject to the aggressions of the wandering Tek bands, who for the most part come from Merv. At the commencement of May a large horde was observed hovering round Pitniak. Several flocks were carried off, and a panic prevailed among the the Ouzbeks sent from Khasarasp, Pitniak, and Biech Aryk, to retake the booty.

"On hearing of the appearance of these brigands Colonel Ivenoff, fearing for the security of our population settled in the pastures with their herds, and desirous of helping the Khivans, at once made a military demonstration by sending from Petro Alexandrovsk a hundred Cossacks and a company of rifles. The march of this detachment, which lasted about a week, and which was pushed as far as Outchoutchak, had its effect. The Teks, fearing that the Russian troops would cross the river, retired in haste to the desert, and the population of the right bank was left in tranquillity and in the certainty of an efficacious defence when needed.

"The aggressive tribe of the Teks has hitherto shown itself most hostile to our influence. Defended by the deserts which surround its encampments, proud of its independence, and believing, thanks to the futility of all the efforts made by Persia, Khiva, and Bokhara to reduce it, that it is invincible, this tribe treats Russians with the habitual audacity. It deigns not to answer even our demands for the cessation of these disorders, and it refuses to give up the Russian artilleryman taken captive in 1873. Our commerce with Khiva and Bokhara is constantly menaced by the Teks. The campaign of Khiva has put on a safe footing its commercial relations with Kazalinsk and Orenburg; but the oasis of the Amou-Daria remains as formerly inaccessible for the commerce with Bokhara, and the country along the shores of the Caspian, since the Teks hold the communications in their hands.

"The pacification of the Turkomans of Khiva and the new order of things in the Khanat permit our local authorities to look after the well-being of the population of our new territory. At the request of Colonel Ivanoff a commission of organisation, charged with the study of our vast territory, especially with relation to its economical development, will be despatched to the Amou-Daria. This commission will organise the country after the model of our other possessions in Central Asia. The colonisation of the country is a question of the first importance. If the idea of the Governor-General, to divert the waters of the Syr-Daria into the Yany-Daria, be destined to be realised, we shall obtain a vast territory in all respects suitable for colonisation, and we shall have succeeded in transforming a desert habitable even by the nomadic tribes, into fertile plains. The waters of the Yany-Daria will unite the valleys through which pour the Syr-Daria and the Amou-Daria for the lower part of their course.

"Having lost all hope of making the Syr-Daria a navigable stream, it would appear to be urgent to turn our attention to the Amou-Daria. The experience of the scientific expedition of last year has only furnished very incomplete materials for forming a judgment as to the possibility of stream navigation along that stream. The information obtained is only the first step towards the solution of this question, which is of vital importance, and it will be necessary before coming to a final decision, to explore the river with the most minute care.

"Colonel Ivanoff intends, at his forthcoming interview with General Kaufmann, to ask that there may be a steamer be sent on the Amou-Daria, and that this vessel seek to reach the point where the canals for irrigation cease to drain it. If this experiment succeed no doubt will be left about the navigability of the middle stream in such as there the waters are no longer drawn off for purposes of irrigation, and then the Amou-Daria will have been proved navigable over a distance of, at least, 500 versts."

The plan for obtaining a port at St. Petersburg has reached a point which leads one to think that it ought to be soon day realised. That day is, at any rate, far off; and I confess, I am still doubtful about the whole project. The plan is a triple one. First there is to be a ship canal between Cronstadt and the capital, and the contractors ought to finish it by the year 1880. Then there is to be a whole system of wharves and docks constructed by a company, at the Reva's mouth, on the side of Katheringoff. In addition, another company will construct a line of rail from the New Katheringoff port, to connect it more directly with the city and the different railroads. The only part of this triple plan yet begun is the last, and that hardly more than nominally.

I have more than once pointed out to you the unsatisfactory system, or rather no system, now prevailing in the construction of railways, and unable to get rid of the varying methods hitherto applied. Up the present time no indication of the opinions of the present Minister of Roads and Ways on this subject had appeared, but the late decision of Admiral Possiet with respect to the Don Valley lines shows that the system of inviting public subscriptions to lines proposed by Government, which led to such crying scandals, is abandoned. There will be a public auction for the concession of the Don Valley line among projectors previously approved by the Ministers of Roads and Ways and of Finance. This method was in use before the rules of 1873 led to those abuses which were explained at the time in the *Standard*. Certain precautions have been taken against the evils this renovated system formerly involved, but the great danger of the projectors not being interested in the ultimate fate of the line remains. They start a company, line their own pockets, and wash their hands of it.

ADMIRAL TOM THUMP.—Thanks to the vigilance and energy of Mr. William Holland, a sensation, to give a fillip to the close of the season, has been secured for the North Woolwich Gardens. Physically speaking, the sensation is not a large one—measuring exactly six inches less in stocking-vamps than General Tom Thumb, and weighing but six and twenty pounds. The name he answers to (for he is alive and a male) is Jean Hannema, but he has been nicknamed "Admiral Tom Trump," and is attached, temporarily, to the toy navy of the Serpentine. Jean was born at Franeker, Friesland, Holland, on the 23rd April, 1839. He is very intelligent, and speaks five languages fluently, viz., English, French, Dutch, German, and Italian. He has not been exhibited in England since 1849, he then ten years old, and he has not grown since that time. On that occasion he had the honour of a Royal command, and appeared at Buckingham Palace to the Queen and Prince Albert. We cannot say we hold much sympathy with the curiosity that is excited by the view of *lusus naturæ*, but Mr. Holland knows his constituents. He is a showman, and, as Artemus Ward said in his interview with President Lincoln, "Showmen is devoid of politics—they know how to cater for the public." In any case the Admiral will be seen with interest by his visitors, for he is vivacious and intelligent, as well as Lilliputian. He exposes his linguistic abilities with commendable modesty, and, as of the scenes he has visited in his Continental ramblings with as much zest as a traveller whose growth would be more in consonance with the feeling of enjoyment.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE TAILOR.—A tailor grown tired of the shop board, where he had long been hatching fanatical innovations, took a bold spring from his seat to the pulpit, and soon acquired great popularity, *carbosis sirophis*, by loquacious canting. Elated with the success of his harangues—among the *swinish multitude*, he took it into his head to attempt the conversion of the Dean of St. Patrick to the *true faith*. Swift, who was very easy of access, being one morning in his study, saw through a glass door, which opened into the ante-chamber, his footman conducting the tailor, who had a great Bible under his arm, and who, on being admitted, thus announced his purpose:—"I am come, by the order of Heaven, to open your eyes, to enlighten your darkness, and to teach you the proper application of talents which you have so long abused."—"Indeed, my good friend," replied the Dean who knew the tailor, "I am inclined to believe you are commissioned by Heaven, as you come so critically to relieve the perplexed state of my mind at this very instant." The tailor already exulted in the certainty of success. "You are well acquainted, no doubt," continued Swift, "with that passage in the tenth chapter of the Revelation of St. John, where he describes a mighty angel coming down from heaven with a rainbow on his head, a book open in his hand, and setting his right foot upon the sea, and his left foot upon the earth." I am quite at a loss how to calculate the extent of such a stride; but I known it immediately lies in the line of your trade to tell me how many yards of cloth would make a pair of breeches for that angel!"—The tailor's confusion could only be equalled by the precipitancy of his retreat.


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